Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long,
To hear, like him, so soft, so sweet a song. *Dryden's Past.*

BO'TRYOID. *adj.* [βότρυς and εἶδος.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescencies, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallick hue. *Woodward of Fossils.*

BOTS. *n. s.* [*without a singular.*] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*: this house is turned upside down since Robin the ostler died. *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

BO'TTLE. *n. s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquour in.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakesp. Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a *bottle*, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King's Molly of Mount.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen *bottles* filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder, and made them fly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spect.* N° 462.

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of grass. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

When a hogshead of wine is to be *bottled* off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

BO'TTLE is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison. Spect.* N° 89.

BO'TTLEFLOWER. *n. f.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a squamose hairy calyx; the disk of the flower is almost plain, but the outer florets, round the borders, are large, tubulous, and deeply cut in; these outer florets are always barren; but the inner florets have a single naked seed succeeding each. The species are, 1. The greater broad-leaved *blue-bottle*, commonly called *globe-flower*. 2. The greater narrow-leaved *blue bottle*, or *globe-flower*. 3. The purple *sweet sultan*. 4. *Corn-bottle*, with a white flower. The first and second sorts are abiding plants, which increase greatly by their creeping roots. The *sweet sultans* will begin to flower, and continue till the frost prevents them. The *corn-bottles* were also annuals, which, for the diversity of their flowers, were propagated in gardens; but of late years they are almost excluded. *Millar.*

BO'TTLESCREW. *n. s.* [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottlescrew* in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BO'TTOM. *n. s.* [botm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus stands a sheep-cote,
West of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*.
Shakesp. As you like it.

On both the shores of that fruitful *bottom*, which I have before mentioned, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular plane, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any mistake in them, no body may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuousness. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

As I return, I will fetch off these justices: I do see the *bottom* of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to the vice of lying! *Shakesp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.

He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which, such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakesp. T. Night.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* trusted;
Nor to one place. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our *bottoms*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

He's a foolish seaman,
That when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom*. *Denham's Sophy.*

He puts to sea upon his own *bottom*; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freights of flitting ghosts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryd.*

10. A chance; an adventure; or security.

He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom*. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

We are embarked with them on the same *bottom*, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spect.* N° 273.

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, close wound up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM *of a lane*. The lowest end.
13. BOTTOM *of beer*. The grounds, or dregs.

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support.

They may have something of obscurity, as being *bottomed* upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed* upon self-love. *Collier on Pride.*

The grounds upon which we *bottom* our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Every action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon some principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakesp. T. G. of Ver.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon as its support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition, advanced, *bottoms*; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

BO'TTOMLESS. *adj.* [from *bottom*.] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shakesp. T. Andr.*

Him the Almighty pow'r
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from th' etherial sky,
To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton's Par. Lost, b.* i. *l.* 47.

BO'TTOMRY. *n. s.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

BOUCHET. n. s. [French.] A sort of pear. *Dict.*

BOUD. *n. s.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil*. *Dict.*

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGH. *n. s.* [bog, Saxon; the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

He saw a vine-labourer, that, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Parad. Lost, b.* ix.

As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough*. *Denham.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*,
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Roscommon.*

See how, on every *bough*, the birds express,
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden's Indian Emp.*

'Twas all her joy the rip'ning fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT. preter. of *to buy*; which see.

BOUGHT. *n. s.* [from *to bow*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whose wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does flack. *Fairy Q. b.* i.

Immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* i.

BOUILLON. n. s. [French.] Broath; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

BO'ULDER *Walls.* [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

To BOULT. *v. a.* See To BOLT.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.* [a word formed, says *Skinner*, from the sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift's Bickerstaff detected.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquour. *Add. Whig Exam.*

Rous'd by the noise,
And musical clatter,
They *bounce* from their nest,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To boast; to bully: a sense used only in familiar speech.
4. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warriour love,
To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakesp. Midsum. Night's Dr.*

BOUNCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.

The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful fair
Relentless look'd, and saw him beat his quiv'ring feet in air. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden crack or noise.

What cannoneer begot this lusty blood?
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*;
He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shakesp. K. John.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat; in low language.

BO'UNCER. *n. s.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatner.

BOUND. *n. s.* [from *bind*.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*;
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are lost. *Paradise Lost, b.* ii. *l.* 892.

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the common natural *bounds*, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,
Sad Orpheus sought his consort lost. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who shall bar me from them. *Rich.* III.

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denh.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a stop to the mind, in its farther progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *to bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

The horses started with a sudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addis. Ovid.*

Dext'rous he 'scapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue stop thief resounds. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds;
Whose fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakesp. Tr. and Cr.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Torrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryden.*

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When sudden through the woods a *bounding* stag
Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakesp. H.* V.

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for any love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakesp. Henry* V.

If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth,
Whose veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch. *Rich.* III.

BOUND. *participle passive* of *bind*.

Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself, being so much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney, b.* ii.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely *bound*.—
—You should in all sense be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Merch. of Ven.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakesp. Henry* VIII.

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

They summoned the governour to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governour made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

BOUND. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.

To be *bound* for a port one desires extremely, and sail to it, with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple.*

Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,
The port so long desir'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDARY. *n. s.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *K. Charles.*

Sensation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDEN. *participle passive* of *bind*.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I rest much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shakesp.*

We also most humbly beseught him to accept of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessaries for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

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